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ABSTRACT

Designed to be hung on a wall at home and filled in by parents, this guidebook offers a timetable for charting children's growth and provides ideas about activities parents and children can do together. After indicating characteristics of the newborn, the timetable progresses in 3-month intervals up to the eighteenth month. The period from 18 months to the third year is covered in 6-month intervals. The period from 36 months to 5 years of age is covered in intervals of 1 year. Concluding pages of the booklet provide dental information, a childhood immunization checklist, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of all 13 New York State Early Childhood Direction Centers, which parents are encouraged to call if they believe their child may have a problem in any area of development. (RH)

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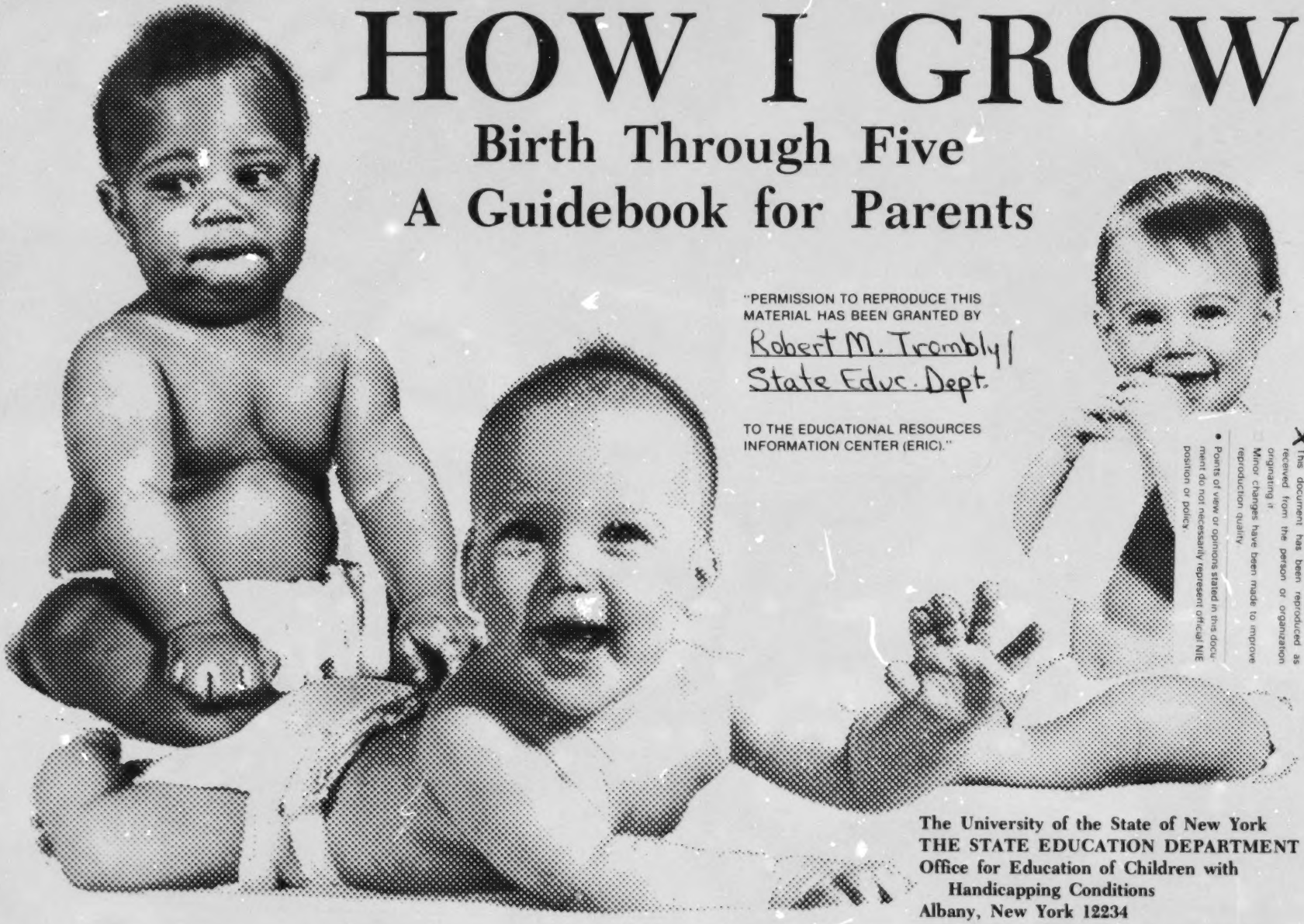
HOW I GROW

Birth Through Five
A Guidebook for Parents



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THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
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HOW I GROW

BIRTH THROUGH FIVE

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Place a photo
of your
baby here

Name _____

Date of Birth _____

Weight _____

Length _____

CONGRATULATIONS NEW PARENTS!

The first few years of life are extremely important to the future growth and development of your child. You as parents are most responsible for guiding your child through these years.

We hope that by learning what your child will be doing at different ages you will become a better informed parent, able to take pleasure in your child's growth, yet alert to any possible problems in development.

In this guidebook you will find a timetable for your child's growth. It is important to look for these "developmental milestones" and keep a record of when they happen. Please remember, no two children are exactly alike. Your child has his own special "growing-up plan," and he may reach certain stages earlier and other stages later than they have been listed.

We suggest that you hang this guidebook on the wall and keep it up to date. By recording at what age your child first does certain things, you will come to better understand his timetable, and if he ever needs help, this record may be useful to your doctor or clinic. We suggest that you also complete the dental and health charts on the back cover.

This guidebook also includes some ideas of things you can do with your child. While these activities will not ensure normal growth, they are fun and have been a part of good parenting through the years.

Trust your instincts and feelings as you watch your child grow. Remember it never hurts to ask questions! Your doctor can answer any questions you may have about your child's growth. In addition the State Education Department supports a network of Early Childhood Direction Centers. Their listing is included in the back of this book. They are designed to provide information and assistance to parents who are concerned with their child's development. You can contact the Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you if you are concerned about your child's development.

THE NEWBORN (BIRTH TO FOUR WEEKS)

Your newborn will spend much of the first month sleeping, eating and needing to be comforted. She will know that she is being comforted by the way you handle her. Be gentle with your child whenever you pick her up or put her down. Remember, a baby's neck muscles are very weak at first, so be sure to support her head.

Feeding time is a great time for talking to your baby. Occasionally, switch your infant from one arm to the other.

Your child should be sucking and swallowing well. For safety's sake, don't leave her with a bottle. After each feeding gently burp her, and if you lay her down, place her on her side or belly to prevent possible choking.

The most important need of a newborn is to know she is cared for and loved. You will not spoil her by meeting her needs. Go to her when she cries. That cry is her language. Does she need to be fed, changed or held? She needs your love and attention in order to grow strong and healthy.

Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

REFLEXES OF THE NEWBORN

Just as you laugh when tickled or blink when you sneeze, your baby has certain "reflex" movements, too. In most cases, the reflexes pictured below will appear during the first two months and then gradually disappear between three and six months.

Also, please be aware that premature and handicapped infants may reach certain stages later than they are listed.

Infant will squeeze your finger if you put it in her palm.

Common resting and sleeping position of infant.

Infant will turn her head toward your finger if her cheek is touched.

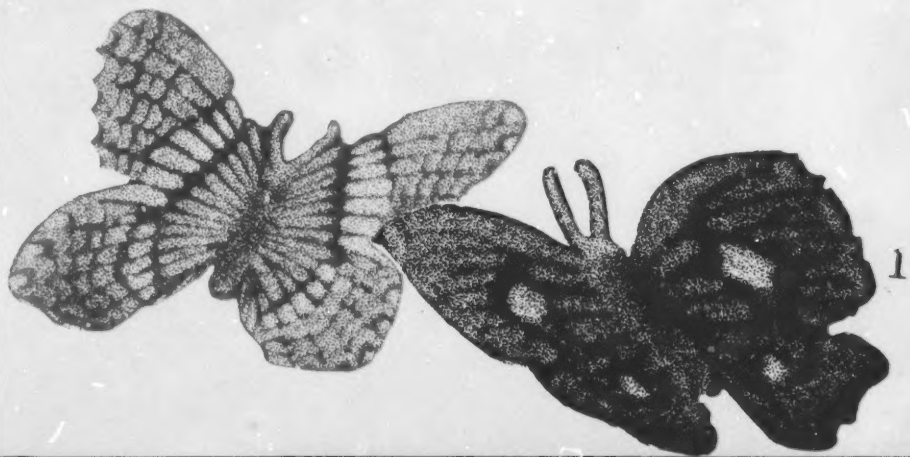
1-3 MONTHS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
	Lifts head up briefly when on belly	Place your infant on his belly at times.
	Reacts to sudden movement or noises	Watch and see if your child reacts to sounds.
_____	Makes sounds such as "cooing"	Speak to him in a pleasant voice.
_____	Follows moving objects with eyes	Hang a mobile 2 feet in front of your child. Move him from room to room.
	Appears to stare at times	Let him watch people and activities.
_____	Smiles when played with	Smile and talk softly while holding and touching your infant. Your infant needs as much contact with you as possible.
_____	Grasps small object if placed in hand	Place a small rattle in his hand.

Other things you have noticed _____

_____

_____



We hope that in these first months you and your baby have been getting to know each other.

Does he seem to be calm, active or just in-between?

Watching him as he starts to grow and learning how he does things are the first steps toward good parenting. Remember, you are the key observer of your child. Enjoy his growth. However, if you have any questions about his development, please do not hesitate to check with your doctor and/or Direction Center.

Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

3-6 MONTHS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
_____	Lifts head and chest when on belly Tries to roll over	Place your infant in different positions in crib.
_____	Sits with some support	Hold her in a sitting position on occasion.
	Kicks legs and moves arms actively when on back; Looks at hands and fingers and sometimes folds hands on chest	Turn your infant on her back. Do not keep her tightly covered. Allow movement for exercise.
_____	Tries to reach and hold objects	Give your child a few small safe objects to play with, such as rattles and plastic rings.
	Seems to know familiar objects and is happy to see them; for example, parents' faces, bottle, toys and mirror	Hold her in front of a mirror.
	Makes babbling sounds such as "ee, ih, uh" Sometimes laughs or chuckles	Praise your infant, show pleasure at her first sounds and repeat them back.
_____	Turns head toward sounds such as bell, voice, music	Sing and speak to your child. Play music for your infant. Look at your child when speaking to her.
_____	Other things you have noticed _____	
	_____	
	_____	

It is very likely that by the end of six months your child will be very active. This is a very happy time for your child. You can share in her happiness by gently holding, talking and touching your child.

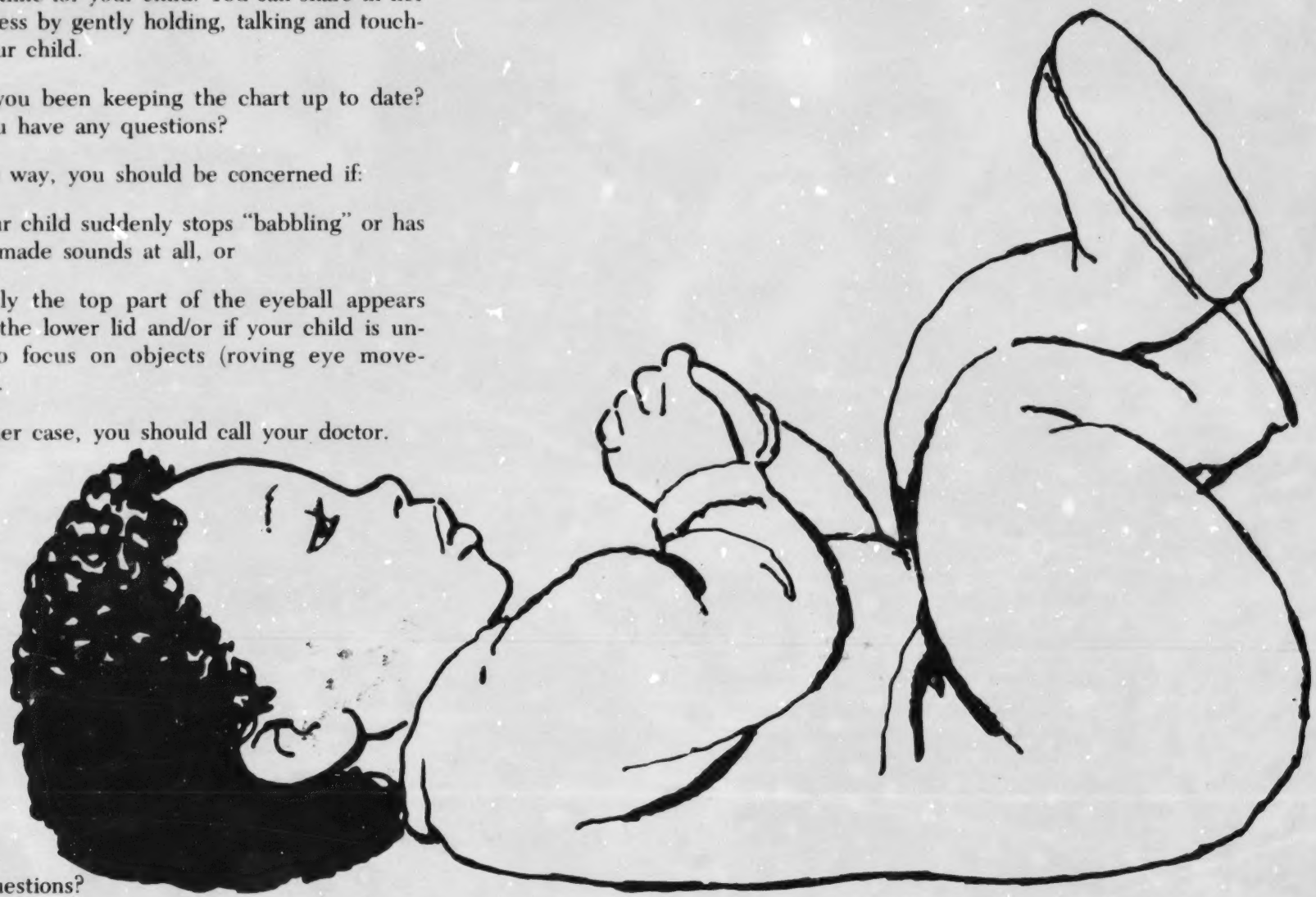
Have you been keeping the chart up to date? Do you have any questions?

By the way, you should be concerned if:

(1) Your child suddenly stops "babbling" or has never made sounds at all, or

(2) Only the top part of the eyeball appears above the lower lid and/or if your child is unable to focus on objects (roving eye movements).

In either case, you should call your doctor.



Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

6-9 MONTHS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
	Sits by self when placed	Help your child to a sitting position.
	Rolls from stomach to back, and back to stomach	Place your baby in a playpen or on a blanket on the floor.
	Begins to creep on belly; May rock back and forth on knees	Give him safe play areas. Prevent accidents by "child proofing" your home. Your baby is very active now.
	Reaches, holds and puts objects in mouth; Feeds self cracker; May pass objects from one hand to another	Introduce finger foods such as crackers, toast and small pieces of bananas. Watch what your child puts in his mouth.
	Naps about 1 to 4 hours a day	Provide a quiet place for him to sleep. In nice weather, place your child outside for a nap.
	Makes sounds such as, "baba, gugu, didi"	Talk to your baby about what you are doing and name objects and foods.
	Uses crying to show different needs, for example, hunger, anger, discomfort	Try to understand what your child is crying about.
	Knows strangers from family; Cries when parent goes away	It is very important to spend as much time as you can touching, playing and talking with your child. Let him stay by you and get accustomed to new people a little at a time.
13	Begins to play simple games	Play peekaboo, clap hands, and help your child play with his toys.
	Looks at person speaking; May respond to own name	Expose your child to many different sounds. Give him noisemaking and musical toys.

Any Questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

You will notice that your child may get upset if a new person comes into the home. This is a stage that he needs to go through. Comfort your child and allow him to get used to different people in his own way. During this time, or in other stressful situations, you can help your baby if you remain calm and patient.

9-12 MONTHS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
	Pulls self to sitting and/or standing positions for short periods of time	Provide a safe area where your child can practice these new skills, and help her to do so.
	Creeps or crawls; perhaps backwards at first	Give her a safe area in which to move around and exercise.
	Hand Skills—Picks things up with thumb and forefinger and looks closely at objects; May place objects in and out of containers; Can stack two blocks	Give your child small, safe objects such as cups, cubes and lids. Provide your infant with containers and pots and pans. Be patient, she needs to practice picking up and dropping things. Let your child use the hand she prefers.
	Understands some simple words such as "Mommy," "Daddy," "Dog," "Bye-bye"; Knows own name	Tell your child the names of many things such as people, animals, colors, and parts of the body.
	Pays attention to simple commands such as "No" and "Give it to me"	Ask your child to hand you objects and praise her for doing it.
	Copies sounds such as clicking and coughing, and words such as "Mama" and "Dada"	Provide sounds and simple words that she can mimic. Look at simple picture books with your child and point to objects. Avoid baby talk. Use simple words and short sentences.
	Plays with family members	Continue parent-child games. Roll a big ball with your child.
	Gives affection and love	Provide your child with a lot of love and attention; always respond to her gift of love.

This is the beginning of your child's active, exploring and discovering stage. Prepare yourself and your home. Keep cleaning products, glass and small objects, that your child can swallow, out of reach. You can make it safe, but make it fun, too! Curiosity is a necessary tool for all learning. Make sure you provide your child with many opportunities to learn and grow.

Please be alert to a specific physical condition that you may notic when you lift your child. If when you pick up your child she seems very limp, you should bring this to your doctor's attention.

Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

12-15 MONTHS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
	Begins to walk by himself; May walk by holding onto furniture at first; May begin to climb	Provide safe places for your child to practice walking. Praise him for his efforts. Walk hand in hand with your child. Watch him in case he falls. Let your child practice climbing at playgrounds, in the backyard and on furniture, but watch your child and try to prevent falls from happening
	Hand Skills—Begins self-feeding (lifts cup with two hands and drinks; Starts using a spoon); Turns pages 2 or 3 at a time; Tries to build and stack objects	Provide baby size cups and spoons for your child. Be patient, your child will be messy. Give your child some cloth or cardboard books. Give your child objects to stack such as blocks and plastic cups.
	Language—Talks nonsense words; Voice goes up and down as if speaking (jargoning); Can usually say two words besides "Mama" and "Dada"	Talk about the day's activities, household objects, toys and people.
	Understands more of what is being said to him; Comes when called by name; Starts to be aware of "do's and don'ts" around the house	Give only one simple direction at a time. Teach your child the "shoulds" and "should nots" for his safety and pleasure.
	Plays by himself, but also likes to be with other children and adults	Spend some special time with your child.

Is your child making lots of new sounds now? Has he tried to walk yet? Can he feed himself and is he chewing and swallowing well?

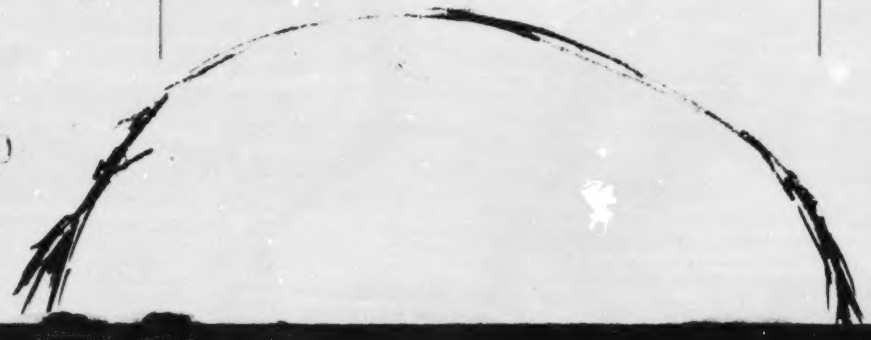
We certainly hope your child is developing these skills. By the way, in some cases a child who is growing very well may leave out one milestone or may not follow our chart exactly, for example, a child could begin to walk without ever creeping. However, if you look back now and notice that your child has not been doing many of the things that we have listed in the chart, you may want to take your child for a check-up.

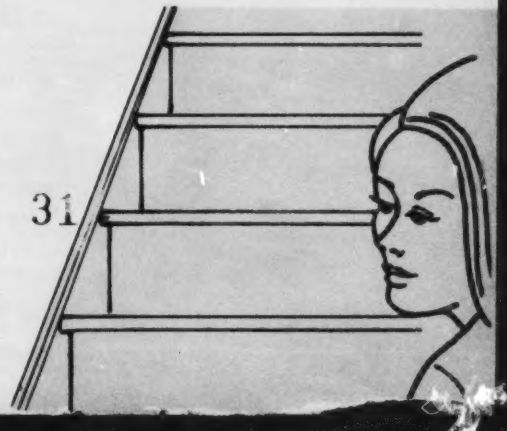
Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

15-18 MONTHS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
	Walks by herself; Can often walk upstairs with help and creep backwards downstairs; Can throw ball without falling	Take your child on walks. Allow your child to walk barefoot sometimes. Play ball with your child.
	Hand Skills—Likes block building (can pile 3-4 blocks); Scribbles with crayons; Can push and pull toys	Give your child toys and blocks to play with. Color with your child. Fat crayons are easier for little hands.
	Language—Imitates simple words (may use 5-10 words); Can point to simple pictures such as dog, baby, and car	Read out loud to your child. Let her point to known objects. Listen and pay attention to your child.
	Naps 1 to 3 hours in the afternoon	Provide a quiet, comfortable area to rest.
	May tell you she has wet her pants	Praise your child if she tells you she is wet.
	Imitates simple actions such as cooking and reading; Begins to ask parent for help when needed; Enjoys being with other children and adults	Let your child help you with everyday chores.





Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

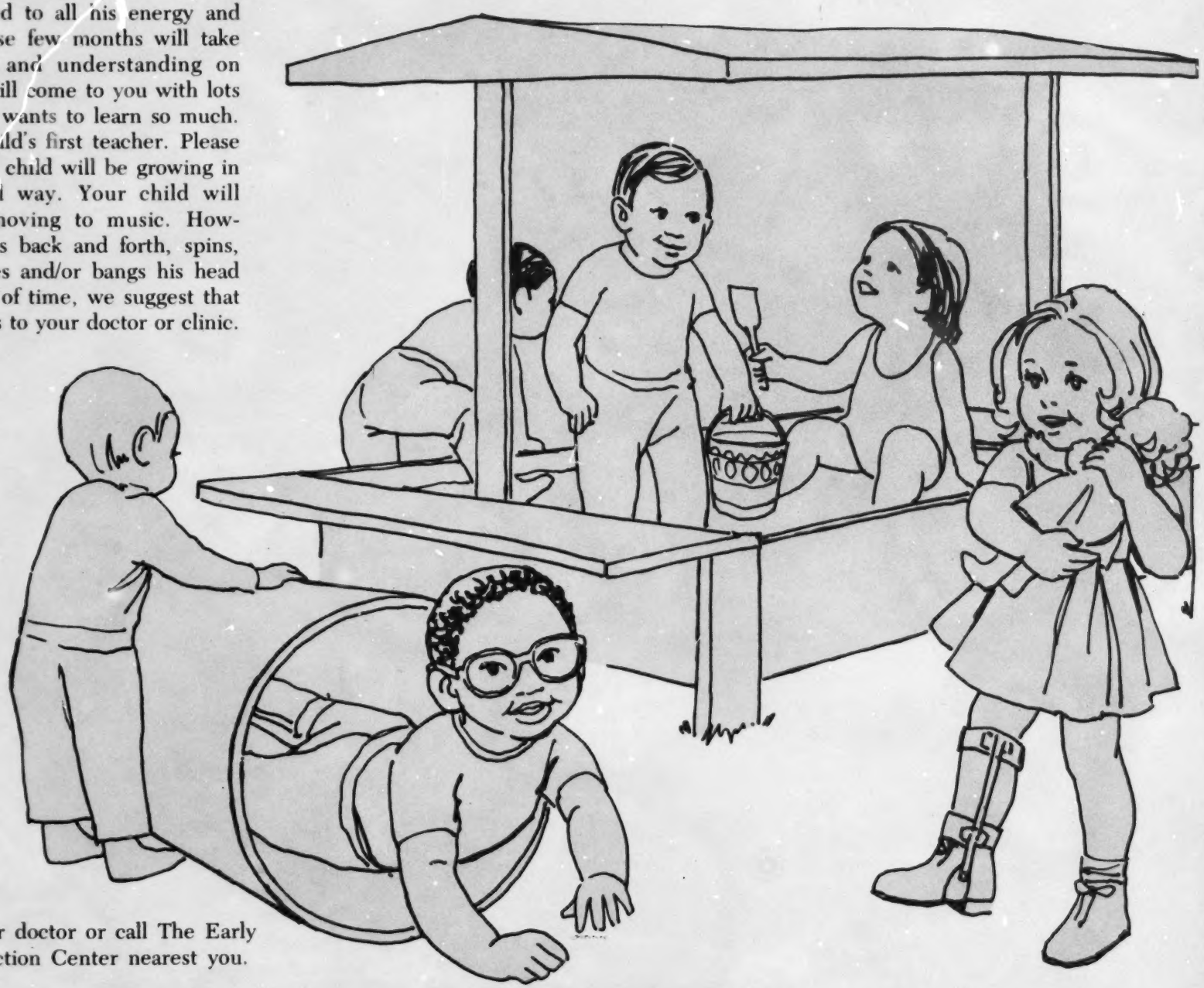
Get ready, get set, go! You and your child can now become good partners. She wants to play and work right alongside with you.

Your little one is learning by imitating what you do. She will watch you carefully and try hard to copy your actions. Be patient; she needs to practice these new activities.

18-24 MONTHS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
	Walks well; May begin to run; Can climb stairs and onto adult chairs; Throws ball overhand	Take your child on walks. Go the playgrounds and play catch with him.
	Hand Skills—Can put squares and circles into puzzles; Likes to explore and examine all sorts of objects	Give him simple puzzles and other objects and show him how to use them.
	Language—Uses many words to tell you about specific objects, persons or actions; Combines two different words such as "Play ball," "Want cookie"	Talk about the activities that he is involved with. Name foods, toys and household objects for your child to say. Sometimes ask your child to name objects for you.
	Knows self in mirror or picture. Uses words such as "I," "Me" and "Your"	Make sure your child has some things of his own and places to put them.
	Often says "No" to bedtime, certain foods and simple requests	Allow your child to make choices whenever possible, for example say, "Do you want an apple or an orange?"
	May show some interest in using the toilet	Don't punish your child for any toilet accidents, but praise dryness and the use of a bathroom.
	Likes to move to music; Play periods are longer; Will play next to, but not usually with other children	Provide music for your child and help with simple dance-like movements. Let your child be around other children. Play with your child using different toys.

Your child will be very active now. You may not be used to all his energy and movement. These few months will take much patience and understanding on your part. He will come to you with lots of questions; he wants to learn so much. You are your child's first teacher. Please remember, your child will be growing in his own special way. Your child will usually enjoy moving to music. However, if he rocks back and forth, spins, walks on his toes and/or bangs his head for long periods of time, we suggest that you mention this to your doctor or clinic.



Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

24-30 MONTHS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
	Jumps; Runs; Kicks a ball; Walks up and down stairs	Encourage your child to play in a safe area.
	Hand Skills—Turns pages one at a time; Can help to dress and undress herself; Turns door knob and unscrews lids; Can feed herself well with a spoon	Let your child look at books and magazines. Hang a full-length mirror at your child's height. Teach your child to dress herself; do not rush her. Praise her for good feeding skills.
	Language Skills—Can speak in short sentences; Begins to name objects in books; Uses many new words	Listen and talk with your child. Point to pictures in magazines and ask your child to tell you about them. Don't rush your child when she is speaking. Answer your child's questions simply and honestly.
	Understanding—Can pay attention to activities for longer periods of time; Knows some colors; Points to 4-5 parts of the body; Can say first name	Read simple stories to your child. Let your child use paints, clay and crayons. Have your child color simple pictures such as fruits and houses. Tell her to choose the crayon that is the same color as the object. Have your child touch her nose, mouth, ears and other parts of the body.
	Begins to ask to use the toilet during the day	Praise her for using the toilet. During the day, try to use training pants instead of diapers. Remind your child to use the toilet especially after mealtime.
	Plays with other children, usually for short periods of time, with little sharing of toys	Provide time for your child to play with other children.

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Because children during this stage have very definite opinions about things, it is often called "The Terrible Twos." She may often disagree with you. This is very common. She is not really being bad; she needs to learn that her feelings count and that she is an important member of the family, too.

Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

30-36 MONTHS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
	Walks upstairs (one foot on a step); Begins to balance on one foot; Likes to ride a tricycle	Take your child to parks and playgrounds. Point out things in nature such as flowers, birds and trees.
	Hand Skills—Puts shoes on (no lacing); Begins to copy simple shapes; Cuts with scissors; Brushes teeth with some help	Praise your child for his efforts. Encourage him to use materials such as finger paints, blocks, and simple puzzles. Children love to play with water.
	Language Skills—Says first and last name; Knows whether he/she is a boy/girl; Repeats some nursery rhymes	Let your child tell stories and explain pictures. It is "normal" for your child to want to look at and touch the parts of the body. Teach your child to say his name and to sing nursery rhymes.
	Understanding—Knows difference between "Big" and "Little." Follow two or three directions given at one time; Begins to count	When you play with your child, help him to understand numbers and ideas such as large-small, under-over, on-off and open-close.
	Naps start to disappear (may not nap every day)	Encourage napping when he seems tired.
	Plays more often with other children (shares, tells stories, likes to play dress-up)	Make sure your child has the chance to play with other children. Encourage his imagination. Provide old clothes for dress-up games.

Children grow and mature at different rates. They develop in their own ways. Some children are better at climbing and jumping, others are better at drawing and singing. Your child may not be athletically inclined. However, if you think he is very clumsy and awkward, and does not seem to enjoy any playground equipment, you may want to have him checked by your doctor or a team of professionals.

Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

3-4 YEARS

Age Your Child Did This MONTH/YEAR	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
_____	Walks and runs well; Has good balance	Play games such as Giant Steps, Red Light-Green Light, and Hide-and-Seek.
_____	Hand Skills—Catches a large ball; Begins to copy some capital letters; Draws circles, crosses and squares	Play ball with your child. Use follow-the-dot outlines for letters and shapes. Let her cut pictures from old magazines and newspapers.
_____	Self-Help Skills—Washes and dries herself; Brushes teeth; Dresses and undresses herself (including buttons); Tells you when she needs to use toilet	Help your child when necessary, but allow your child to do as much as she can.
_____	Language Skills—Talks about her experiences; Makes up stories; Asks many questions (why, what, where); Names 2-3 colors	Encourage your child's questions and talk about her day. Be patient, she is learning and is curious.
	Understanding—Knows difference between part and whole, same and different; Begins to understand ideas of past, present and future. May count from 1-10	Play guessing games; for example, ask her, "What is round, red and good to eat?"
	Plays well with other children (takes turns, shares); Interested in new experience; More independent	Take your child to different places such as a firehouse, a bakery and a library. Talk about feelings with your child. Allow your child freedom, but keep a watchful eye.

Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

The Chatterbox—Monsters, trains, Sesame Street, dreams and camels are a few of the thoughts that your child will want to share with you. Write her stories in a notebook; she will enjoy hearing them over the years.

In her rush to tell you about everything, she may stumble over words. This is very common. However, if you notice that she often stutters (cannot get her words out), you may want to arrange for a check-up with your doctor or clinic.

4-5 YEARS

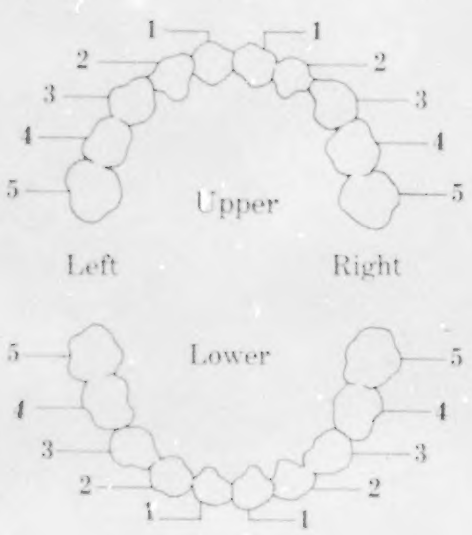
Age Your Child Did This MONTH/YEAR	HOW YOUR CHILD WILL GROW	THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR CHILD
	Skips; Hops; Swings; Climbs; Somersaults	Take your child to the park where he can swing and climb safely.
	Self-Help Skills—Dresses himself completely (laces shoes, combs hair); Serves himself at the table; Uses fork, spoon, and sometimes knife; Almost always cares for his own toilet needs	Encourage your child to care for himself and his home by giving him simple chores. Let your child help pick out his clothing.
	Language—Uses full sentences; Tells longer stories; Says name and address	Pay attention when your child speaks to you. Show interest in what he has to say.
	Understanding—More understanding of events in time such as "yesterday," "next summer," and "when you grow up"; Knows about things used everyday in the home such as money, foods, appliances and furniture	Provide materials for drawing. Help your child to practice printing letters and numbers. It is quite normal for your child to print numbers and letters backwards at first. Tell your child as much about the world as you can.
	Social Skills—Plays games with other children and can agree to rules; Likes to sing, dance and act; Shows more independence (may go visit a neighbor by himself); Interested in physical differences between boys and girls	Help him to learn how to get along with others and to give-and-take. Boys and girls should be allowed to choose whatever play activity they want.

If you notice that your little shadow is no longer with you all the time, it is because he is now more interested in playing with other children. You may often be called upon to play the part of the referee because children of this age are just beginning to learn how to get along with each other. Try to listen to both sides and help them to understand your decision.

Any questions?

Check with your doctor or call The Early Childhood Direction Center nearest you.

DENTAL INFORMATION



Proper care of your child's teeth is important for:

- Good Health • Good Looks
- Good Speech • Good Digestion

It begins with the appearance of the first teeth. The chart to the left shows the average ages that your child's teeth may appear. Even before she can use a toothbrush herself, you can clean her baby teeth with a washcloth and a fluoride toothpaste. The most important cleaning is at bedtime so that no foods remain in her mouth overnight. Infants who are allowed to nap or go to sleep with a bottle have a much greater chance of developing cavities.

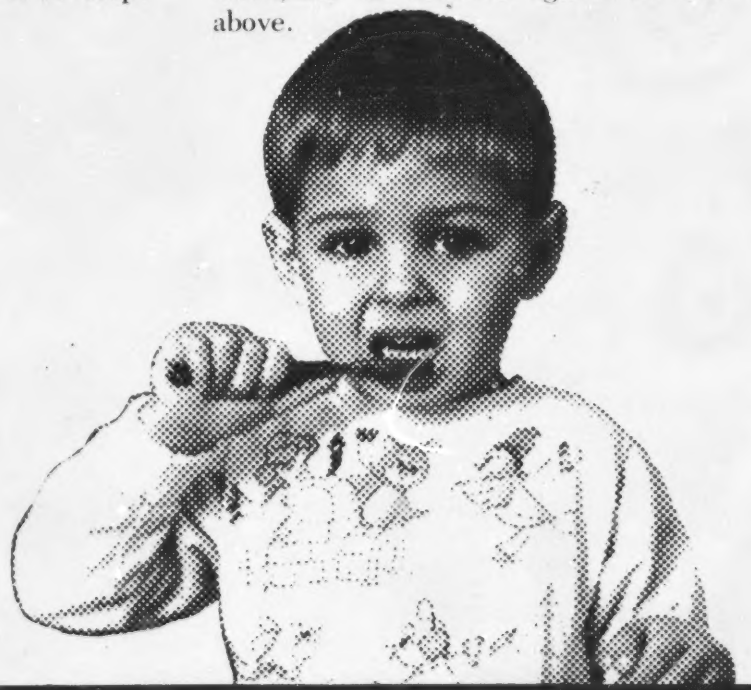
Once your child can handle a toothbrush, you should allow and encourage her to brush after meals. Be careful about the kinds of foods you give your child. There are certain foods that harm your baby's teeth. Especially avoid foods that contain sugar such as:

• Soda • Candy • Jelly • Sugar Cereal

Good nutrition and good dental habits should be started early.

The American Dental Association recommends a yearly check-up, including a professional cleaning and fluoride treatment, for all children ages three and above.

Upper	Age	Date Tooth Appears
1. Central Incisor	8-10 months	
2. Lateral Incisor	8-10 months	
3. Canine	16-18 months	
4. First Molar	12-14 months	
5. Second Molar	20-24 months	
Lower		
1. Central Incisor	6-8 months	
2. Lateral Incisor	6-8 months	
3. Canine	16-18 months	
4. First molar	12-14 months	
5. Second Molar	20-24 months	



CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION CHECKLIST

Your child will need protection against polio, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), measles, rubella (german measles) and mumps. Make sure your child has received all his shots.

Remember, your child will need all his immunizations in order to be protected against these diseases.

Use this chart to keep a record of the dates of your child's immunizations.

For further information regarding immunization, please contact your physician.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Police Emergency .....
Your Doctor .....
Your Dentist .....
Fire Department .....
Local Hospital .....
Ambulance .....
Poison Control .....
DIRECTION CENTER .....

AT THIS AGE:	YOUR CHILD SHOULD RECEIVE:	DATE OF IMMUNIZATION:
2 months old	DTP (Diptheria-Tetanus-Pertussis	_____
	TOPV (Trivalent oral polio vaccine)	_____
4 months old	DTP	_____
	TOPV	_____
6 months old*	DTP	_____
15 months old	measles vaccine**	_____
	rubella vaccine**	_____
	mumps vaccine**	_____
18 months old	DTP (booster)	_____
	TOPV (booster)	_____
4 to 6 years (school entry)	DTP (booster)	_____
	TOPV (booster)	_____
Thereafter	Tetanus-diptheria (Td) booster should be given every 10 years or following a dirty wound if a booster has not been given in the preceding 5 years.	

* In some regions, doctors may give an optional dose of TOPV at this age.

** The New York State Health Department recommends that these be given in a combined injection (MMR). A tuberculin skin test may also be administered.

REMEMBER

It is our sincere hope that the information in this booklet has provided you with some guidelines for promoting your child's learning and growing experiences. Please keep in mind that the charts give average ages. Your child may develop somewhat slower or faster. If you notice that your child has a problem in any area, and that this problem continues over a period of time, please call the Direction Center and/or your doctor or clinic. Remember, you are the person closest to your child and in the best position to notice signs of future problems and to seek help.

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White, B. THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF LIFE Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1975.

NEW YORK STATE
EARLY CHILDHOOD DIRECTION CENTERS

1. Early Childhood Direction Center
   c/o Cantalician Learning Center
   3233 Main Street
   Buffalo, NY 14214
   (716) 833-3127 or
   1-800-462-7653

2. Regional Early Childhood
   Direction Center
   264 Village Landing
   Fairport, NY 14450

   University of Rochester
   Strong Memorial Hospital
   601 Elmwood Avenue
   Rochester, NY 14642
   1-800-462-4344
   (716) 223-6220

3. Early Childhood Direction Center
   Center on Human Policy
   Division of Special Education
   and Rehabilitation
   Syracuse University
   216 Ostrom Avenue
   Syracuse, NY 13210
   (315) 423-4444, 423-3851 or
   1-800-962-5488

4. Early Childhood Direction Center
   Broome-Delaware-Tioga BOCES
   81 Pennsylvania Avenue
   Apalachin, NY 13732
   (607) 625-3534 or 748-8263

5. Early Childhood Direction Center
   Franklin-Essex-Hamilton BOCES
   Box 28
   West Main Street Road
   Malone, NY 12953
   (518) 483-6523

6. Early Childhood Direction Center
   of the Capital Region
   Albany-Schenectady-Schoharie
   BOCES
   Maywood School
   1979 Central Avenue
   Albany, NY 12205
   1-800-342-1216 or (518) 456-9071

7. Early Childhood Direction Center
   79-83 East Chester Street
   Kingston, NY 12401
   (914) 338-6755

8. Early Childhood Direction Center
   St. Agnes Hospital
   305 North Street
   White Plains, NY 10605
   (914) 681-4656

9. Early Childhood Direction Center
   New York Hospital
   525 East 68th Street
   New York, NY 10021
   (212) 472-6535

10. Early Childhood Direction Center
    NICU
    Brooklyn Jewish Hospital
    555 Prospect Place
    Brooklyn, NY 11238
    (212) 240-1894

11. Early Childhood Direction Center
    United Cerebral Palsy of Queens
    82-25 164th Street
    Jamaica, NY 11432
    (212) 380-3000 Ext. 265

12. Early Childhood Direction Center
    Pre-Schooler's Workshop
    47 Humphrey Drive
    Syosset, NY 11791
    (516) 364-858[illegible]

13. Early Childhood Direction Center
    Suffolk Child Development Center
    Hollywood Drive
    Smithtown, NY 11787
    (516) 724-2402 or 724-1717